Interesting Debates in Both Houses on Congress on the Slavery Question.

Haskin and Hickman Define their Positions.

The Wonderful Influence of the Herald in Public Affairs.

Probable Election of a Speaker on the Next Ballot.

Vacant District Attorneyship

he was the commander himself, and had short notes of the whole voyage and the true history of his own connection with the affair, which he intended to publish, and which would convict certain high officers of the federal government with complicity in the business of opening up the slave trade. The information thus com-municated, it is said, has instigated the arrest of Capt. Farnham more for the purpose of suppressing the threat-ened history than of convicting the ceptain of being a

Parties are already at work looking up testimony for the Senate Investigating Committee which will be appoint-ed under Mr. Mason's resolution concerning Brown's cap-ture of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. They have ascertained that the rifles were paid for in 1857 by a note signed S. G. Howe, and endersed by Amos Lawrence. They were sent to Kansas to be used there by the settlers to protect themselves, and were transported to Harper's Ferry upon

ten o'clock this morning, to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed by the cancus last Friday, for the erganization of Senate committees for this Congress. The report was made to constitute the committees such as they were made last March, at the end of the Thirty-fifth Congress, when the new Senators took their seats. This was objected to by several Northern Senators, on the tees were in the hands of Southern gentlemen. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was especially men-tioned as having a Southern chairman (Mr. Yulee), who is the brother in-law of Postmaster General Holt. No remittees being controlled by Southern Senators, to have a

mittees being controlled by Southern Senators, to have a Northern chairman. In consequence of this difficulty the matter remains in abeyance for the present.

The standing committees in Senate will not be announced for some days yet, owing to the absence of a number of defineratic Senators. The chairmanship of leading committees will be the same as last year, namely, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Pagents Wr. Toombs, Chairman of the Committee on Pagents. be the fir. Toombe, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Yulee, the same as last year, will be Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roscs, notwithstanding the efforts of certain gentlem in connected with steamship lines to keep him off; General connected when steaments there to keep him off; General Lane takes Mr. Broderick's piace on the Committee on Mi itary Affairs, Mr. Haun, of California, takes the place of Nr. Jones, of Iowa, on the Committee on Ferritories. Mr. Pugh, of Obio, it is said, is preparing to make a

speech in open Senste against the action of the caucus on the question of the organization of the Senate committees,

the question of the organization of the Senate committees, especially as to Mr. Douglas not being restored as chairman of the Committee on Territories.

A committee of three Senators having been appointed to restly the President that the Senate is prepared to receive any communication from him. It is believed a number of Executive appearance with the sent in to-morrow

is that a distinguished Senator and Representative from a Southern State have determined to settle a dispute of long

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

slave yacht Wanderer, was in New York city daily, and the Southern people believed, that under the decied that Capt. Corrie commanded the vessel on her voyage to the coast of Africa, declaring that of the Territories, with their slave property, and when of the Territories, with their slave property, and when there they have a right to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of their property, and Congress has the power to give that protection, and it is its duty to do it. It cannot be disputed that it is not the position of the Northern democracy, at least that pertion who follow Douglas. They deny the power of Congress over the subject. They deny that Congress can exercise ju-risdiction so as to give that protection. They say that the power belongs to the people of the Territories

ject. They deny that Congress can exercise jurisdiction so as to give that protection. They say that the power belongs to the people of the Territories themselves in their territorial form, and that when a sufficient number of people go into a Territory to form a political community, they have complete power to regulate the subject of slavery as they please, and that neither Congress nor any other human tribunal has power to interfere. Now he contended that position was as unsound as the Winne Proviso. When the satisfact of the contended that position was as unsound as the Winne Proviso. When the satisfact of the contended that position in a moral sense, but spoke in a political sense, thinking the time fast coming when they would be so under the pressure of strong and overwhelming sentiment at the North. If they has not already become abolitionized, they would become so.

Mr. Boura, (dem.) of Pa, was surprised to hear the remarks of the Senator the other day. He thoughthe did the temporatic party of the North great injustice, for he certainty used strong language, and went on at some length to any lart they were an other than the contended of the contended of

men and women.

Mr. Joursson asked him if Arizona were colonized and flied up adopted with free colored people, would be be willing to admit it as a State upon an equal footing with the other States of the confederacy?

Mr. Tutknett, answered that he would not admit any community applying to become members of this confederacy, by the admission of which he supposed he was endangering the peace of the Union itself. In his judgment there was a distinction between the white and black races made by Omnipotence. He did not believe these two races could live happily and plearantly together, enjoying equal rights, without one dominering over the other. Therefore he advocated the policy of separating these races, by adopting a system to rid the country of the black race as it becomes free. He would say he should not be prepared, under the existing state of things, to admit as a sovereign State into this Union a community of segrees nor indians.

Mr. Jourson—I hank the Senator for the admission made, but I wish to press the thing a little further. Suppose the four million of sieves all emancipated, and that they go to one of these ferritories and apply for admission, I think the Senator's answer would apply to that the same as the other security and admitted what I set out to prove, which was the opposite of his argument lid down a few days since. The Scuator between the whites and there is an admitted what I set out to prove, which was the opposite of his argument in down a few days since. The Scuator between the whites and there is a smaller of the country of the clear and unobscured. Mr. Johnson then referred to the fact that the platform of Mr. Trumbull had a difference in the race, more cannot can their provention of independence in which the same rights and purpleges. The smaller is a difference in the race, of the country of the clear and unobscured. Mr. Johnson then referred to the fact that the platform of Mr. Trumbull hade additionable of the second of the country of the country of the country of the country of

once appointed Chairman till a Speaker could be elected.

there should be a comparison of views, while at the same time the order and dignity of the House should ber preserved. Northern men had voted for Mr. Bocock, while the candidate of the republican party was unsupported by one member from the Southern States. The latter was standing on a sectional platform, and how could it be ex-

party was unsupported by one member from the Southern States. The latter was standing on a sectional platform, and how could it be expected that a Southerner would give these gentlemen their support? Mr. Sherman bad signed a recommendation of Helper's book, which would sixth to him like the shirt of Nessus. He never could consent to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. The Union meetings at the North amount to nothing. They are a deution, unless secompanied by corresponding healthful action.

Mr. KILGORE seled him whether he was not in favor of the majority ruling?

Mr. STEWART replied, he was, but under the limitation of the constitution. He contended by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the people of the North and South have common rights in the Territories beyond Congressional control.

Mr. KILGORE wished to know whether the question before the Court was not as to whether Dred Scott was a citizen of the United States?

Mr. STEWART replied that we democrats would consider that a sefficient cause for a dissolution of the Union?

Mr. KILGORE side to know whether the question be elected, the candicate of the democrats would consider that a sefficient cause for a dissolution of the Union?

Mr. STEWART replied that whethever the republican candidate would submit to be catechized that question would be answered on the other side.

Mr. KILGORE said he has answered.

Mr. STEWART replied that whethever the republican candidate would submit to be catechized that question would be answered on the other side.

Mr. KILGORE said he has answered.

Mr. KILGORE said he has answered.

Mr. KILGORE said he has answered the following questions to his satisfaction he might vote for him, namely:—Are you in favor of Congressional legislation protecting slave property in the Territories? Are you in favor of pepular sovereignty in the Territories, and its right to admit or exclude slavery thereform—Mr. Kilgore was ready to answer these questions for his candidate.

Mr. STEWART replied, the democrats were acting on Fread

sent administration, an organization would be an instrument of tyranny and proscription. Whoever the Speaker night be, it was within the power of the majority of that Bouse to control his acton. Yet it sometimes happened that the Speaker abused the discretion entrusted to him. This would be remembered by a reference to the investigation which took place on Kansas affairs, when the Speaker selected a committee contrary to all Parliamentary precedent, so that the object of Congress and of the country was completely defented. He denied that organization in the House was the test of the democracy of any party or of any individual in the land. He only recognized the National Democracy. He denied the charge brought against bim that he had called upon his black republican friend Greeley, or having entered into any arrangement with him, in consideration of his support during his last canvass, although he acknowledged having, with others, the support of the Pribaire in the contest of 1856. He was also charged with having entered into a bargain with the republican party, in the hope of securing the election of his friend Colonel Forney as Cierk. He made no bargain of the sort, but he would say that there was no man throughout the length and breath of the land whose election would more completely rebuke the administration for its departure from democratic principles, its treachery to pledges made in 1866, its extravagan-e, its processitions, and the virulence of its federalism, than that of Forney. I charge the administration with being extravagant and corrupt, and its organ in return brings lake charger against me. The organ denies my challenges and darvs me to the procf. Now I say to this that when this House is organized, I rust that among the first things done will be the selection of an investigating committee to expose to the country still further grounds for that charge than these which have been already published. This is no time nor place to get to that work; but let me say generally that when the administration.

Applicable and some bisses.)

Mr. Lears. (dem.) of Va., asked leave to propound an interregatory.

Mr. Hermans—I am answering an interrogatory now—whether I am a rascal or not (laughter and applause), that is the main interregatory. It was not my intention to be dragged into a speech, but I found it impossible to maintain that determination in the face of linessant and continuous attacks which could not be passed over in silence. There is no charge of corruption against me here or at home. If there had been it would have been made to appear long ago. I do not want any charges to be made against me from this floor, much less by a a contemptible hood winch a swaper at the other end of the avenue, when they have got nothing to ground their charge upon.

A metten was here made to adjourn, but it was tost by seven majority against it.

Loud calls were then made for a ballot.

Mr. CLARK. (dem.) of Mo., declared his determination not to per int the House to come to a ballot until he should have get a vote upon his resolution with regard to the Helper book.

Mr. SICKLES (dem.) of N. Y., obtained the floor, and

Helper book.

Mr. Sickies (dem.) of N. Y., obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

spainst the conspirators seem to have produced a most spainst the conspirators seem to have produced a most salutary effect, and we hope, therefore, for some time to come to see quietness reign and business improve.

For the mement, however, affairs are dull, on account of the tardiness of the coffee crop. Prices have rises to \$136.

Cotton, \$125.

Gold, \$236.

Dratts on Europe, \$240,244, per. \$16 sp.

News from St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the brig H. C. Brookes, Captain Shrill, from Gonzives, we have news from St. Domingo